Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims

Claim 1. (Currently amended): A blood treatment device having comprising a blood purification element (1), divided into two chambers by a semipermeable membrane (2), whose first chamber (3) is part of a dialysis fluid loop and whose second chamber (4) is part of an extracorporeal blood loop,

having a dialysis fluid supply line for supplying fresh dialysis fluid to the first chamber (3) and/or into the blood loop,

having a dialysis $\underline{\text{fluid}}$ removal line for removing used dialysis fluid from the first chamber (3),

having a control unit (34) for controlling the blood treatment device,

having an analysis unit (33),

having at least one sensor (27, 28), connected to the analysis unit (33), on at least one of the blood loop or dialysis fluid loop to detect the and measure a concentration of a first material which may penetrate capable of penetrating the semipermeable membrane (2), and

the <u>an</u> analysis unit (33) being capable of determining the operatively connected to the at least one sensor to determine i) a

blood purification performance L1 of the blood purification element for the first material on the basis of based on the measurement values of the at least one sensor (27, 28),

characterized in that

the analysis unit (33) is also capable of determining the and ii) a blood purification performance L2 of the blood purification element for a second material, which is different from the blood purification performance L1 for the first material, on the basis of based on the blood purification performance L1 for the first material.

Claim 2. (Currently amended): The blood treatment device according to Claim 1, characterized in that wherein the blood purification performance L is the effective dialysis Deff.

Claim 3. (Currently amended): The blood treatment device according to Claim 2, characterized in that wherein the analysis unit (33) is capable of deriving derives an effective mass exchange coefficient kOAleff from the a measured dialysance Dleff for the first material, of determining the determines an effective mass exchange coefficient kOA2eff for the second material from the a stored ratio f between the a theoretical mass exchange coefficient kOA2th of the second material and the a theoretical mass exchange coefficient kOA1th of the first material by multiplying with kOA1eff, and of

deriving the derives an effective dialysance D2eff for the second material from k0A2eff.

Claim 4. (Currently amended): The blood treatment device according to Claim 2, characterized in that wherein the analysis unit (33) is capable of deriving[[,]] derives from the a stored theoretical mass exchange coefficients coefficient kOA1th for the first material and kOA1th a stored theoretical mass exchange coefficient kOA2th for the second material, values corresponding thereto for the theoretical dialysances Dlth and D2th, and of determining determines the an effective dialysance D2eff for the second material from the a measured dialysance D1eff for the first material multiplied by the a ratio D2th to D1th.

Claim 5. (Currently amended): The blood treatment device according to Claim 1 characterized in that wherein the at least one sensor is a first upstream downstream sensor (28) on the dialysis fluid removal line (8a) for measuring the concentration of the first material in the used dialysis fluid.

Claim 6 (Currently amended): The blood treatment device according to Claim 5 characterized in that it also includes <u>further</u> comprising a dialysis fluid preparation unit (11), which is connected to the control unit (34).

Claim 7. (Currently amended): The blood treatment device according to Claim 6. Characterized in that the analysis unit (33) and the control unit (34) are being capable of determining the blood purification performance L1 for the first material through the following by a method comprising[[:]]

storage of the storing a concentration Cldil of the first material in the fresh dialysis fluid in the analysis unit (33),

measurement of the measuring a concentration Cldol of the first material in the used dialysis fluid using the first downstream sensor (28) and storage of storing Cldol in the analysis unit (33), alteration of the altering a concentration Cldi of the first material in the fresh dialysis fluid by the dialysis fluid preparation unit (11) at the command of the control unit (34), storage of the storing a changed concentration Cldi2 of the first material in the fresh dialysis fluid in the analysis unit (33), measurement of the measuring a changed concentration Cldo2 of the first material in the used dialysis fluid using the first downstream sensor (28) and storage of storing Cldo2 in the analysis unit (33), and

determination determining by the analysis unit (33) of the blood purification performance L1 on the basis of the concentrations Cldil, Cldol and changed concentrations Cldil, Cldol of the first material in the fresh and used dialysis fluid.

Claim 8. (Currently amended): The blood treatment device according to Claim 7. characterized in that wherein the dialysis fluid preparation unit (11) performs the change of the concentration Cldi in the form of a step or bolus.

Claim 9. (Currently amended): The blood treatment device according to Claim 7, characterized in that it also includes further comprising a first upstream sensor (27), connected to the analysis unit (33) and placed located on the dialysis fluid supply line (7b), for measuring the concentrations Cldil and Cldi2 in the fresh dialysis fluid.

Claim 10 (Currently amended): The blood treatment device according to Claim 1, characterized in that it also includes further comprising a second downstream sensor (48), connected to the analysis unit (33) and placed located on the dialysis fluid removal line (8a), for measuring the concentration C2do of the second material in the used dialysis fluid.

Claim 11. (Currently amended): The blood treatment device according to Claim 10, characterized in that wherein the analysis unit (33) is capable of determining the determines a concentration C2bi of the second material in the blood flowing to the second chamber (4)

on the basis of based on the measured concentration C2do of the second material in the used dialysis fluid and the stored concentration C2di of the second material in the fresh dialysis fluid and the established blood purification performance L2 of the second material.

Claim 12. (Currently amended): The blood treatment device according to Claim 1, characterized in that wherein the first material is sodium.

Claim 13_ (Currently amended): The blood treatment device according to Claim 1, characterized in that wherein the second material is potassium, glucose, creatinine, calcium, or phosphate.

14. (New) A hemodialysis device comprising:

a blood purification element having a semipermeable membrane, a first chamber connected to a dialysis fluid loop, and a second chamber connected to an extracorporeal blood loop;

a dialysis fluid supply line to supply fresh dialysis fluid to the first chamber and/or into the blood loop;

a dialysis fluid removal line to remove used dialysis fluid from the first chamber;

a control unit to control the hemodialysis device;

a sensor on the dialysis fluid removal line to measure a concentration of a first material in the used dialysis fluid; and

an analysis unit operatively connected to the sensor to determine i) a blood purification performance L1 of the blood purification element for the first material based on the measured concentration, and ii) a blood purification performance L2 of the blood purification element for a second material based on the performance L1 for the first material, the performance L2 being different from the performance L1,

the analysis unit deriving from a stored theoretical mass exchange coefficient kOAlth for the first material and a stored theoretical mass exchange coefficient kOA2th for the second material, values corresponding thereto for theoretical dialysances D1th and D2th, and determining an effective dialysance D2eff for the second material from a measured dialysance D1eff for the first material multiplied by a ratio D2th to D1th.

15 (New) A hemodialysis device comprising:

a blood purification element having a semipermeable membrane, a first chamber connected to a dialysis fluid loop, and a second chamber connected to an extracorporeal blood loop;

a dialysis fluid supply line to supply fresh dialysis fluid to the first chamber and/or into the blood loop;

a dialysis fluid removal line to remove used dialysis fluid from the first chamber;

a control unit to control the hemodialysis device;

a sensor on the dialysis fluid removal line to measure a concentration of a first material in the used dialysis fluid; and

an analysis unit operatively connected to the sensor to determine i) a blood purification performance L1 of the blood purification element for the first material based on the measured concentration, and ii) a blood purification performance L2 of the blood purification element for a second material based on the performance L1 for the first material, the performance L2 being different from the performance L1,

the analysis unit deriving an effective mass exchange coefficient kOAleff from a measured dialysance Dleff for the first material, determining an effective mass exchange coefficient kOA2eff for the second material from a stored ratio f between a theoretical mass exchange coefficient kOA2th of the second material and a theoretical mass exchange coefficient kOA1th of the first material by multiplying with kOAleff, and deriving an effective dialysance D2eff for the second material from kOA2eff.

16. (New) The hemodialysis device according to claim 15, wherein the sensor detects an electrical conductivity of the first material in the used dialysis fluid.

17. (New) The hemodialysis device according to claim 15, further comprising a second sensor on the dialysis fluid removal line to measure a concentration of the second material in the used dialysis fluid.